

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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JOSEPH POLITZER, President.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid.....\$10.00
Six months.....5.00
Three months.....2.50
One month......85
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THE WEEKLY.

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One month......85
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed:
POST-DISPATCH,
515 and 517 Market street.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1884.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND "BURY CO."
STANDARD "CYCLOPS."
EDWARDS' THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Opera.
GRANDS' THEATRE—Colored Baby Show.
MATINEES TO-MORROW.
UNION GROUNDS—St. Louis Union vs. Boston.

The question of the day in St. Louis is whether the Municipal Assembly will pass the cable bill, or sneak out of the session without acting on it.

The members of the Call Board on Change have very little sense of their real position if they do not make it understood that there is a difference between action dealing on Change and bucket-shop gambling.

This question is still unsettled whether the city of St. Louis is governed by the people or by the street railroads. We are pained to believe that appearances strongly favor the claim of the Maxonites that they own the town.

It is rumored that MAXON is preparing an order to his conductors to summarize eject any passenger found reading a POST-DISPATCH on the cars of the Squeeze-up Line. In all cases the fare must be collected before the passenger is bounced.

It sounds strange to read in a telegram from Matamoros that "the Fair closed last night. Some successful gamblers broke one of the roulette banks;" and we presume that the Mexicans are catching up with the progress of civilization, and have introduced the church fair into the sister republic, adapting its features to their local customs.

The millionaires of New York start the Arthur bono to-night by a mass meeting at the Cooper Union. It remains to be seen whether this movement is wise or not, but of its fitness there can be no doubt. President ARTHUR is the only President of the United States who has publicly expressed his appreciation of the value of money in carrying an election.

The British Government, which has regularly paid to the heirs of WILLIAM PENN the sum of \$4,000 per annum, is struck by the absurdity of a pension to the founder of Pennsylvania, and will probably commute it. It is only just to the State of Pennsylvania to say that the grand old Commonwealth has no objection to being pensioned by the tariff act, and it will be a cold day when Pennsylvania votes for the abolition of its share in that pension.

DURING the silly season articles on the cost of monarchy in Europe are always in order, and about the 15th of May we begin to notice the statement floating around among our exchanges that Queen VICTORIA costs the people of England three hundred and sixty-nine thousand pounds, twelve shillings and sixpence halfpenny every year. But we notice that the expenses of the White House are rising rapidly, and it will only take two or three ducats Presidents like ARTHUR to make the Republic cost us quite as much as a monarchy.

WARD OF GRANT & WARD grows on acquaintance. It requires study to appreciate him. He is quite certain that the GRANTS did not know that the contracts were all imaginary. On the contrary, FRED GRANT could not keep a good thing to himself, and he let GARIBOLDI, SHORMAKER and others have a share in his share of the profits. As the profits were obtained by getting people to deposit their money with the firm and then dividing the money up among the members of the firm, FRED's associates must feel just a trifle uncomfortable under the revelations.

DON'T FIAT's experience as a protected wool grower, given in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, is a complete answer to the address of the Wool-Growers' Convention. Encouraged by protection, he says, he and thousands of other farmers bought flocks to run on their high-priced lands. The business was quickly overdone and prices went down below the losing point, in spite of the tariff. The small flockholders were, of course, compelled to make mutton of their sheep, or sell out to capitalists who could afford to hold on, concentrate the business in fewer hands, and so control the market. This fall in price, that ruled the small-flock fellows, occurred, he says, before the reduction of the duty, which had no more to do with it than with the fall of prices in wheat, beef and pork. "The rich men," he says, "such as COLUMBUS DELANO, and the gentlemen making up the Wool-Growers' Association, could afford to hold on, and they did. The cunning capitalists—those noble stockmasters, as they call themselves—knew that as long as the market would be relieved by our ruin. This followed, and, if you doubt my word, send to my house, and we will drive up this beautiful valley, and I will introduce you to enough of the small farmers to leave no doubt in your mind as to the truth of what I write."

The Wool-Growers' Convention at Chicago asserts that the reduction of the tariff on wool by the last Republican Congress caused a loss of \$15,000,000 on the wool clip of 1883 as compared with that of 1882, and they demand that the aforesaid tariff shall be restored, in order that the power of taxing the masses \$15,000,000 a year more on their woolen clothes shall be restored to the stockmasters. Now, the shrinkage of \$15,000,000 in wool is that year is nothing to the shrinkage in the value of wheat and other farm products during the same year. What money the wool producers lost was saved by the wool consumers of this country. What money we lost on wheat and other articles of export was saved by consumers in foreign lands and lost to our country. If we are going to tax the masses to compensate any class of losers for their losses by the shrinkage of prices during the last two years, why favor the class that has suffered least of all, and whose product is of all the least burdened by taxation, and the most a matter of labor? With boundless free pasturage in the West, the flock-masters can market the clip of countless millions of sheep with no other cost but interest on the value of the sheep, the wages and subsistence of a few Mexican shepherds, and the railroad transportation of the wool. What do they want with a tariff to protect them from competition with wool grown on the high-priced lands of the old world and brought many thousands of miles to our market? If wool-growing is not profitable on the high-priced lands of the older States, there is neither good policy nor justice in taxing the masses to make it so.

COPIAH AND WASHINGTON.

The independent citizens of Copiah County have reviewed the recent trial in which WHEELER was acquitted of the charge of murdering MATTHEWS, and there is no doubt that the trial was a farce. In the existing state of society in that part of the country there is no such thing as obtaining a fair trial for a political murder, or for any crime which is committed in the interest of political rivalry.

But it should be borne in mind that Copiah County is poor and sparsely populated. It is one of those unfortunate outlying districts in which old feelings of violence survive, because the growth and progress of the more recent years have not yet reached it. But if we are to judge it by the disgraceful result of this one trial, it is no worse than Washington City, the center of the Nation, the seat of our political authority.

There is no stronger moral or legal proof of the guilt of WHEELER for the crime for which he was indicted than there is of the guilt of the Star-rotter thieves for their crime. Indeed, in case of a murder trial there is always an element of doubt, whereas, in the case of the Star-rotter thieves, their guilt was as clearly proven as any human evidence can prove any fact, yet they escaped. They were acquitted, not by a rustic court in a backwoods county, but in the Nation's capital, within a stone's throw of the tribunal of the Supreme Court itself. It was not a little group of veteran Ku-Kluxers and night-riders who formed public opinion about their crime. They were surrounded by the public departments, by the Senate and the House, by the Foreign Legations, by corps of correspondents of all papers in all parts of the world. A million eyes looked on; all ears heard the testimony, all minds judged the case. The unanimous assent of the world convicted the thieves, and yet they were acquitted. Why?

Because party spirit, which is blind and savage in Copiah County, is putrid with corruption in Washington, and there is no such thing as enforcing justice or punishing crime in Washington in cases in which the rascals are connected with the party in power. This has been proved not once, but in a dozen cases. Large thieves and small thieves alike escape. Contract swindlers, pay swindlers, Star-rotter swindlers, perjurers, money-packet thieves, whisky ringsters, naval extortionists, land-grabbers, false witnesses, and all the scum and ruck of corrupt officialdom are safer in Washington than a political murderer is in Copiah.

Let us condemn Copiah, but let us not be guilty of the absurd nonsense of getting excited over an isolated and exceptional crime committed in an out of the way corner of the country, and then willfully shut our eyes to the insolenence of crime which holds possession of the national capital and of the authority of the Government, and which defies decency because it knows that it can count on the Government to protect it from all danger. Copiah is a lingering remnant of a fast disappearing spirit of barbarism, but in Washington, the power of the thieves grows stronger with the continuance of the party whose rule placed them in power, and this growth will continue until a change is made in Washington.

CORPORATION LANDLORDS.

The Globe-Democrat advocates the defeat of any legislation restricting the purchase or possession of land by corporations in any quantity whatever. Doubtless some of the proposed legislation on that subject should be promptly voted down. Senator PLUMB's bill, for instance, should meet with a crushing defeat, but for reasons the very opposite of those assigned by the Globe-Democrat.

PLUMB's bill makes an ostentatious display of restricting corporation land monopoly, while at the same time it removes existing restrictions, and is really a measure to facilitate and legalize the acquisition and holding of land in mortmain by great corporations. True, it forbids foreign corporations, 10 per cent of whose stock is held by aliens, to acquire any land whatever from the public domain. But it provides that other corporations may acquire not exceeding five thousand acres each, and it expressly provides that railroad corporations shall be excepted from this restriction as to the quantity of land they may acquire and hold. It expressly authorizes them to acquire ownership, which in this bill means title in fee simple, of all lands granted them by the Government and of all besides that "is necessary for the transaction of their business." Moreover it apparently enlarges their right of acquiring and holding land for speculative purposes by allowing the grantees ten years in which to dispose of their land grants; whereas, the original Pacific road grants gave them but

three years after the completion of their roads in which to sell their lands. They evaded those restrictions by mortgaging the land or by sham sales to other corporations and syndicates composed of their own stockholders. And now comes this Plumb bill to facilitate such frauds, to convert a mere leasehold or limited estate into a perpetual fee simple, and to aid and legalize, in a covert manner, the very land-grabbing processes that are rapidly turning our entire public domain into the baronial estates of allied corporations.

To permit this thing to go on with the sanction of law is contrary to all the traditions of our race and to the policy of our Government. From the time when the Abbey and Church lands of England were expropriated, English and American laws have jealously guarded against any extension of the area of land in the "dead hand" of corporations. They have been restricted to limited estates in small quantities of land, strictly limited in amount to the necessities of some specific use, and they have rarely been treated as lawful landlords for purposes of cultivation or speculation. Just at this time, when "Cattle King" corporations and railway grant monopolists are rapidly excluding the individual buyers and settlers from every spring and pool and running brook, and from every arable section in our vast public domain, we cannot join our Republican neighbor in supporting this new baronial organization of society, with its mortmain land monopoly.

THE CITY'S INTERESTS.

The Municipal Assembly has shown itself more ready to fix a day for adjournment than it has to get itself ready for adjournment by disposing of the business before it. This helps to confirm the suspicion that the disgraceful record of the special session will be repeated at this session, and that the people of St. Louis, who have been patiently waiting on the Municipal Assembly for more than a year for needed public improvements will be again tricked and cheated by an adjournment with all business left unfinished.

If this is really to be the case, it will show that there has been all along a secret understanding between a faithless majority of our public servants and the ring of interested lobbyists to prevent the projected enterprises from which so much was expected. There was disappointment over the failure to secure a road to Forest Park. The only cause of the failure was that the Municipal Assembly consulted the pecuniary interests of the horse railroad ring rather than the welfare of the city. Since then the need has grown more pressing and the awakening of public interest in improved means of transit has been evidenced by the number of propositions made for cable roads, belt roads and other franchises.

These propositions have now had full consideration. Their merits are understood, and all that remains to be done is to act on them. The period for discussion has passed, and the people simply look to their representatives to give them the proper authority to make these improvements, or else to accept the responsibility of rejecting all the propositions.

We trust that the people of St. Louis will not be exposed to the humiliation of seeing their wishes slighted by the Municipal Assembly.

OFFICE-HOLDERS BEWARE.

The civil service law provides a fine of \$5,000 and a five years' term in the Penitentiary for any Senator, Representative or Territorial Delegate in Congress, or any officer or employee of either House, or any executive, judicial, military or naval officer of the United States, or any clerk or employee of any department of the Government of the United States, who shall be convicted of soliciting or receiving, directly or indirectly, or of being in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk or employee of the United States, or from any person receiving compensation from any money derived from the Treasury of the United States.

This law, it will be seen, applies to voluntary contributions as well as to assessments, "for any political purpose whatever," including, of course, such legitimate campaign expenses as brass bands, torch-light processions, posters, etc. It applies to postmasters and other Government officials or employees serving on local political committees as well as to the Congressional campaign committees, and it simply makes them all liable to fine and imprisonment if they are in any way concerned in the collection and expenditure of any money derived from the Treasury of the United States for any political purpose whatever.

Since the Republican party machine has usually been composed chiefly of the very persons forbidden by this law to raise money as Republican campaign funds have heretofore been raised, there will have to be a new sort of campaign organization on that side or great trouble will harass the pap-sucking patriots. To be entirely safe they must this time be content to serve the country while in its pay and leave the party to take care of itself.

Mr. Andrew G. Curtin.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Fresh from his vote refusing even to legislate on the tariff, ex-Gov. Curtin takes occasion to remark that "the Republicans themselves will be compelled to yield something in favor of reduced taxes and against the monopoly features of our revenue laws, if they should carry the President in November."

This is an observation that has been frequently made in view of the unfortunate position of the Democrats' appointees as one of the delegates at large.

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Two counties defied the State Committee and ap-

The Vote of Illinois.

From the Chicago Times.

It is probable that the vote of Illinois will show a decided increase next November. This supposition is sustained by the fact that the voting population of the State will be fully 100,000 more than in 1880. The aggregate vote of 1878 was 420,076; that of 1876 was 354,096, and that of 1880 was 381,726. The same ratio of increase would make the vote this year over 700,000. If this immense increase should largely be in one direction, it would easily wipe out or double the Republican majority. In order to have some idea of its tendencies, it is necessary to examine its origin. One principal part of it will be composed of youth, who since the election of 1860 will have attained 24 years of age. Another considerable element will be foreigners who will have acquired the necessary term of residence. These two elements will constitute the bulk of the increase, and it is probable that they will have moved into Illinois from other States, but they may be put down as offsetting those who have emigrated.

The Tobacco Tax.

From the Kansas City Star.

As a matter of fact, the tax is not a single reason why the tax on tobacco should be removed, when neither the manufacturers, the dealers nor the consumers complain of it. It is paid voluntarily. It is a tax on a luxury, and a harmful one at that. It oppresses nobody. It is placed upon an article which is universally recognized by financiers and economists as a legitimate and proper subject for taxation.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

HICKORY COUNTY Democrats have instructed for Dreese for Congress in the Sixth District.

The Democrats' Congressional Convention of the Thirteenth District will be held at Pierce City, July 31.

It is said that ex-Congressman Nicholas Ford, will be the combination Greenback-Republican candidate for Governor this fall.

THE LA PLATA HOME FROGS were for President, and Frank Hurd's words, "Down with the walls and on to the sea" inscribed on the Democratic banner.

MARSHFIELD CHRONICLE: The Democracy of Webster County will run their conventions to suit themselves, the chairman of the State Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Democrats of Howell County will hold a mass convention at West Plains, Saturday, May 31st, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Conventions at St. Louis and Jefferson City.

BERRY COUNTY has also ignored the directions of the State Committee and appointed two delegates to the State nominating convention. Their preference for Governor is unknown.

MR. ISAAC N. HODGE's paper, the Fayette Independent, for several years a Greenback organ, says: "We are square in the field for the Democratic policy, and have taken the lead in the party."

Notwithstanding the fear of the State Committee before the late crisis, the Democrats of Hancock County have appointed their one delegate to the State nominating convention and instructed for Fyaa for Governor.

THE MEXICO LEADER, Mexico Intelligence, Vandellia Ledger, Bowling Green Times, Warrenton Banner and Jonesburg Journal, most of which were hitherto for Bashaw, have come out for Buckner for Governor.

A letter from Senator Vest is published denying that he has opposed or favored any of the candidates for Democratic nominations. He says he has studiously avoided all attempts to involve him in any way as between the rival aspirants.

KANSAS CITY STAR: The Democrats of Missouri and Kansas do not seem to "enthusiasm" over Judge Field of the Central Pacific Railway for the Presidency. His bonum remains in a dwarfed and stunted condition, so far as this latitude is concerned.

THE PLATE CITY LANDMARK says Plate County is for Marmaduke for Governor; Burnes for Congress; Storch for Lieutenant-Governor; Hough for Supreme Judge; Leasure for Secretary of State; Gates for Treasurer and Walker for Auditor.

It appears that none of the Bashaw papers in Boone County have as yet deserted to Buckner. The Columbia Statesman boasts that while four of the seven Democratic papers in that county are for Marmaduke, three of them are still for Bashaw.

MAJOR EDWARDS of the St. Joseph Gazette informs the Republican that he would not go to Chicago as a delegate even were a hundred elections tendered unanimously. He will continue to whop for Crittenden's appointment as one of the delegates at large.

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policy of the Democratic majority of the House. But he voted against the enactment clause of the Morrison bill, and thus deliberately aided in shutting out all hope of reducing the excessive burdens of tax "monopoly features" and all for another year. Scarcely is his vote recorded until his professions in behalf of tariff reform are renewed. Possibly the people of his district will continue to repose faith in his professions as a tariff reformer, but if they do, they will betray a most childlike trust and simplicity.

Sympathy for Grant.

New York Evening Post, Sept.

There is a very great and widespread sympathy with Gen. Grant. People are prepared to forgive almost everything to a man to whom the country is indebted as much as it is to him, to put the best possible construction on his acts, and to do anything in reason to protect him against the consequences either of his misfortunes or mistakes. Moreover, we believe that the general acquiescence in the opinion that he was deceived as much as anybody by Ward, and believed as implicitly as anybody in Ward's stories of "profits," without knowing where they came from. But, nevertheless, it is going too far to say that "the whole nation rises up and says he is not to blame." We do not believe that the whole nation, one-quarter of it, is anything of the kind. If this is the case, it is the people's judgment, there would soon be an end among us to all sense of business responsibility. What the bulk of the nation says is, that he is to blame, but that his great services, and the fact that he was himself duped, make his error seem slight, and make it easy to pardon and forget it. It will not do to press home the charge, wholly unimpeachable by evidence, ought not to be asked, because they love and admire him and are willing to help him, to suspend the ordinary rules of business morality for his benefit. Some little room must be left even in dealing with his troubles for the play of the old-fashioned commercial conscience. No country can afford to raise any individual above the moral law, any more than above the law of the land.

A Story of Judge Black.

From the Philadelphia Press.

As a result of an amusing incident of my association with the late Judge Black, I find a friend, while talking of the distinguished jurist. "He was a Shakespearean critic and authority, and nothing grates on his ear more harshly than a misquotation. During the last Constitutional convention, of which he was a member, the county delegates could scarcely make a speech without dragging in some poetical excerpt which they usually butchered, and the Judge, who never knew whether he was in or out of order, would interrupt them with his corrections, or would go to the clerk's desk and see that the lines were printed right. One day there had been an unusual number of mishaps of this kind, and the Judge had secured leave of absence to go home. Just before leaving he handed over to Mr. George W. Childs's son and said: 'Beware, I am going away, and I trust you will allow any injustice to be done to the memory of William Shakespeare. I will hold you personally responsible.'"

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pointed Marmaduke delegates last Saturday. Jefferson County appointed four, and Newton two, the four counties that have appointed so far, the score stands seven for Marmaduke, one for Fyaa, and Barry's two delegates unannounced.

FRANKLIN TIMES: It may be some consolation to Mr. Randall that he can continue to represent a Republican District because of his pronounced high tariff and his insubordination to his own party, but he will realize the fact that his influence as a Democratic leader in the party's councils will be of a negative character hereafter.

THE ROSE AND FAIR EXHIBITION OF ST. LOUIS.

The never withold approbation from not passed in love, or wanted in admiration, for him.

Who was her life.

Which furnished all.

She can readily understand how a delicate, refined woman whose observation of christian duty and charitable deeds blends her name with religion all over the realm of a broad State, would be shocked and grieved by the exhibition of the temple of her earthly love had been consecrated by a ruthless monster, making its way to the altar without a hint to indicate its presence or intention. We are humiliated forced to a couch the adoring wife, therefrom shall wash away the hideous stain with human blood. The very day he ceased to live, full of love, overflowing with sympathy, much as any emanates from the virtuous bosom of a true, loved and loving woman, she addressed me, and turned the key in the door to eternity, that his freed spirit might away from earth, leaving the untended "image of God." The publication of this note will be justice to the sorrowing widow, and a favor to

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TAYLOR AVERES—No cable railroad bill has been passed.

SUBSCRIBER (Chesham)—The distance from Lake Itasca to the Gulf is 3,100 miles.

J. A. A. Washington, Mo.—The company went to Belleville for last evening. The next stand was DuQuoin, Ill.

SUBSCRIBER—As a matter of fact it takes about two hours for a telegram from St. Louis to reach London. The message is instantaneous on the land wire, and a minute or so is occupied in transmission over the cable.

Four Degrees Below Zero, Fahrenheit.

From the New York Tribune.

Mr. Mignon and Toward, who established the reformatory at Paris, Mo., have made experiments with their system on hares infected with trichina, and are stated to have proved that they are rendered wholly innocuous by exposure during an hour to a cold of 30° C. It will be proposed for the protection of consumers to render exorbitant prices in the case of imports from America for Germany.

Humility and Pleadings.

From the New York Tribune.

Humility and children go together in Germany. The usual formula for advertising births in the papers is as follows: "We most humbly announce the birth of a hardy boy." "We most humbly announce the birth of a fine boy and a lively girl."

Getting Civilized.

From the Burlington Free Press.

The Indians are gradually gaining wisdom from the white man. A Sioux brave, who has been captured during an hour to a cold of 30° C. It will be proposed for the protection of consumers to render exorbitant prices in the case of imports from America for Germany.

Hayes' Advantage Over Grant.

From the New York Graphic.

Mr. Hayes will never be charged with having allowed his name to be used by a firm of swindlers. You couldn't get a loan of ten cents on R. B. Hayes' name.

Natural Presumption.

From the New York Graphic.

An exchange says that the famous monkey of the Jardin des Plantes has "joined the great majority of monkeys." "Become a 'dude,' we presume."

Deservedly at a Standstill.

From the New York Graphic.

An analysis by sections of the vote on the tariff bill shows that protection sentiments are making very little headway in the South.

Comment Made to Be Appreciated.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The Virginia Democrats adopted the Ohio tariff plank, which has almost everywhere protection in it to satisfy the Republicans.

Quite Adequate.

From the Chicago Times.

A scientist asserts that a bee can only sting once in two minutes. We would respectfully submit that this is often enough.

Something to Boast Of.

From the New York Sun.

Neal Dow declares that he has protested Petroleum V. Nasby to the Prohibition creed.

Not Up in Wall Street Ways.

From the Lowell Citizen.

"Trust men and they will trust you," said Emerson. Ralph Waldo was not a business man.

TOO NARROW.

Why a Referee Advises a Court to Refuse Articles of Incorporation.

The St. Louis John Huss Lodge, No. 10, American Protestant Association, filed articles of incorporation in Judge Lubke's Court on the 10th of this month. The petition and articles were referred to the referees of the association, as set forth in the petition, and to the referees of the association, as set forth in the petition, and to the referees of the association, as set forth in the petition.

Another Young Lady Gone.

Miss Annie Casey, a young lady of 30 years, disappeared from her home, No. 941 Bernard street, on Sunday evening, and there seems to be good reason to fear a sad sequel. Her departure was certainly not the result of a mere girlish whim. She has been suffering for some time and was almost in the hands of her sister, on whom she has been in almost constant attendance, so ill that her life is despaired of. She had been in the hospital for some time, and her melancholy. She left no word of explanation. She has blue eyes, brown hair and fair complexion, is of medium height and slight figure.

French Menace in Illinois.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SEATTLEVILLE, Ill., May 20.—What the doctors call French measles have broken out here, and there are now over a hundred cases under medical treatment. Five or six deaths have resulted within the past week and others are apprehended.

The Washing Well.

Mrs. H. D. Pittman's charming little play, "The Washing Well," will be produced at Pope's Theatre next Friday evening. The play will be given for the benefit of the new Catholic church, which is being erected under the direction of Prof. Jacob Mahler. A large number of little children will be in the cast, and everything will be done to make the play a success.

Vanderbilt's Intentions.

New York, May 20.—Kierman's London dispatch says: Americans are weak except for New York City, which advanced a quarter. The market declined 1/4 to 1/2. Vanderbilt gives no clue to his intentions. Government is in great demand and advanced 1/4. 64 1/2 advanced 1/4.

Not Killed, But Wounded.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 20.—A Galveston News Denison special, received at 1:30 a. m., states that the negro was not killed by the mob, but was only wounded. The authorities recaptured him, and he is securely jailed.

Hanged Himself with a Handkerchief.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 20.—Joseph Frazier, who brutally murdered William Hopp last week, hanged himself with a pocket handkerchief in the jail last night.

A Railroad Ticket-Ticket Arrested.

TOY, May 20.—Agent McLaughlin has been arrested for stealing \$19,000 worth of Western Railroad tickets from the Eagle Bridge Depot.

Brewers' National Convention.

BREWERS, May 20.—The Convention of National Brewers begins tonight.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

The Resignation of President Baldwin—His Successor, Mr. Rogers.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

New York, May 20.—Last night yesterday afternoon Wall Street was startled by a report that Mr. Christopher C. Baldwin, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, had been forced to resign on account of alleged irregularities in the conduct of his office. At the office of the company nothing could be learned in relation to the matter except that a meeting of the directors was in progress. At this meeting it was learned that there was a very large attendance. Mr. Jay Gould was present, and Mr. F. D. Carley, the vice-president, and other outside-directors, were also there. On the close it was announced that Mr. Baldwin had resigned, and that Mr. J. S. Rogers, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, had been elected in his place. Mr. Baldwin was caught as he was hurriedly passing from one room to another. "I have resigned on personal grounds. I have lost money in the market, and didn't want the company injured in any way by any transactions of mine. The reports in circulation, affecting my character, are simply scandalous. I am resigning because I cannot do any more for the Louisville Board of Trade, said: 'Mr. Baldwin resigned because he was tired of the company, and he never remains as a director, and together with Mr. E. H. Green and myself, will constitute the finance committee. Mr. Rogers will be the company's attorney, and the largest individual stockholder in the company. Mr. Baldwin's personal and financial relations with the company are perfectly square, and his integrity is unquestioned.'"

Mr. Baldwin remained as a director, and also on the finance committee. The reported defection in the company is untrue. The Western vice-president reports that the earnings of the company show a large increase.

Mr. J. S. Rogers, the new president, was seen descending from the office of the Rogers Company in Exchange place.

"Why," said he, "I have not yet been notified of my election as president

SPORTING.

Sprinting Match Between Latham of St. Louis and Brown of Columbus.

Dealey, Dolan and Quast indulge in a Rough and Tumble Fight—The Good-Old-Fashioned Sparring Exhibition—Yesterday's Games—Diamond Dust—Gossip.

The St. Louis Browns play at Columbus the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of this month, and in connection with the games an event of considerable interest to the baseball fraternity may transpire. It is not at all improbable that the generally conceded champion sprint runner of the profession, Walter Latham, third baseman of the St. Louis Browns, may put the fast runner of the Columbus team, Brown, their right fielder. When the Columbus team played here Manager Schmeiss spoke of a desire to have the two players meet in a friendly match of from 100 to 200 yards, the race to be run at Columbus. Now that the Browns play there this week, the subject has been revived, and a match for 500 yards for \$500 is not improbable. The coming together of the runners will settle a much mooted question as to the superiority of their sprinting abilities. Latham is looked upon generally as being one of the best sprinters in the country, his fine form being especially well developed for sprinting. It is to be hoped the men will meet, and that the spectators will be able to see them through. The Eastern press has dwelt considerably on the matter, and the people of Columbus are anxious to see the match.

Games Yesterday.

In the American Association games played yesterday the St. Louis Browns no Louisville played, the former being beaten 2 runs to 10, while the latter were not so lucky. The Browns still retaining the lead in the championship race. Both clubs play today.

The Athletics narrowly escaped defeat by the Washingtons, who were beaten by a score of 10 to 8. The Metropolitan club beat the Baltimore team their New York camp, winning a 10 to 1 victory by superior all-round play. The mighty Keefe was invulnerable, but two hits being made of his skillfully puzzling delivery, while the Mets secured nine, with a total of eleven hits off Henderson.

The Brooklyn club defeated the Alleghenies 11 to 6 yesterday. Kemmer occupied the points for Brooklyn, and proved himself again an excellent bowler, bowling a five and a half game, Warner, third baseman, making a good record of five times to the bat, four runs, five singles, two doubles, two triples and two assists.

In league circles, the New York team scored another victory over Buffalo, who are still badly crippled, the score standing 17 to 8. Begley, the visitors' new pitcher, did the most good work. It was a slugging match, in which New York excelled, with eighteen singles, with a total of twenty-five hits.

Chicago dropped another ball at Boston, by a score of 4 to 2. The best second baseman in the country, John Buckner, got in a home run, while the Bostonians played a brilliant fielding game.

Providence secured an earned victory over Detroit, defeating them by a 4 to 2 score. The visitors outplayed their victims.

Cleveland triumphed Philadelphia, 5 to 0. The latter were outplayed.

Other games: Evansville at home was defeated by Quincy; score 9 to 1. Harvard University nine secured a victory over Amherst, 10 to 10 being the result. The Trentons beat the Domestic club of Newark, N. J., at Trenton, by the close score of 3 to 2.

Lucas Unions vs. Boston Unions.

The Boston Unions, under the management of the veteran George Wright, arrived here yesterday and met the Lucas Unions today at Union Park. The Boston Unions came well heeled in victories, having had a successful three-game visit to Cincinnati, carrying off all the games. In the nine are the one famous Tommy Bond, of the old Boston Champions, and Lew Rostie, who is a good pitcher. The club otherwise is composed of good material. Boston blue blood does not permit of Sunday games, so their last game will be Sunday night. The game at Union Park will be called at 4 p. m. today.

A Three-Handed Fight.

The Browns seem to be having a hard time of it. A dispatch from St. Louis states that a man prevented the game there yesterday, and that, for a change, Dealey, Dolan and Quast got into a fight. Dealey, it is stated, was knocked down by Dolan and Quast and kicked while on the floor. A member of the Toledo Club, who was in the crowd, saw the fight. Dealey, the latter says that some of the other members of the St. Louis Club are trying to "do him up."

Diamond Chips.

Umpire Crawford of the Union Association has just been discharged.

The Lacledes defeated the Wright Streets on Sunday by a score of 10 to 6.

The Newmann Juniors defeated the Marions yesterday by a score of 15 to 6.

Dickens of the St. Louis Reserves was released yesterday by the management.

The St. Paul club have leased a piece of ground 50x250 feet to build up a ball park.

The Fort Wayne club has secured Chas. Sullivan, second baseman of the Amherst College nine.

The "six-ball" rule works excellently. It makes both pitcher and batter nervous, and it is a change.

The Summit Avenue Base-Ball Club defeated the Young Men by the decidedly one-sided score of 29 to 9.

Terrance Connell umpired the games between the St. Louis Browns and Columbus at Columbus this week.

O'Leary, who has been sick, is fast recovering. The Cincinnati Unions feel the loss of Dan's service.

Trumbulls of the Washingtons has a very fine done good work in the pitcher's box. He is a true fair field twirler.

The Pacific Barbed Wire nine defeated the Crescent Manufacturing Company's nine Sunday last, by a score of 4 to 5.

The O. S. K. Base-Ball Club have organized for the season, and will accept challenges from all clubs under J. R. Address Otto Heckel, 38 Chestnut st.

The Mayor of Louisville was at one time captain and second baseman of a champion college nine. He has never played since, but he is a good player, and is a regular attendant at the Louisville's games.

"I said that Jim Murre of the Mets is already looking for a girl to play on his new team, and to join the championship flag. Don't be too previous, Jim. M.; the leaves do not begin to fall for a long time yet."

Cady, the pitcher of the Chicago Unions, was released yesterday. There is friction in the club. P. J. Horan is signed as a catcher, and has been named as a player, who was announced to catch Cady, but has not yet appeared.

The St. Louis Browns, after their Columbus games, take a jummy to New York City, playing the Mets on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of the morning of Decoration Day, and playing at Brooklyn on the afternoon of Decoration Day.

The Western League teams now play at home, the Eastern club following them. It remains to be seen whether the Eastern clubs can hold their own away from home as well as they have thus far done at home, New York especially.

John Chapin, the old St. Louis Browns' catcher, will probably be released by the New York League Club, and signed by the Mets. He is anxious to catch his business partner, Jack Lynch, who is in the consideration of one of the greatest pitchers in the profession.

A Louisville paper insists that Joe Gerhardt is playing for his release, just because he played badly at one game. Louisville reporters are in the worst in the country for fault-finding. No wonder baseball does not flourish as it should in the Falls City.

The colored boys have been playing the Western Northwestern League club has a colored player named Fowler who pitches, catches and plays left field. Over 4,000 people attended the game, and the club played against the home team at Milwaukee last Sunday.

Billy Roberts will take two clubs to Havana next winter. He will try to get Dan Brotherton to go with him, and to get two of the best of the team who can catch a ball, and the fence of the Havana Club grounds. Billy thinks Dan can do it.

The original Crescents defeated the Anheuser-Busch nine on Sunday by a score of 13 to 2. Much of the success of the Crescents is attributed to the catching of Gus Greenmeier. Challenges for the Crescents can be addressed to John Hummer, manager, 800 South Third Street.

An Eastern paper says: St. Louis has the base-ball fever more than any other city in the United States. Business houses, manufacturing establishments, medical colleges, and even the theaters have organized clubs and are playing games for the local championship of each of their respective trades and professions.

"J. Bellinger," it is informed is new to his query that the salary of Fred Dunlap of the Lucas Club has been variously stated from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each year on a five years contract. The highest salary, however, is \$2,000, and is for the year 1884.

THE ISLAND CITY.

Commercial and Tributary Interests of Galveston, Texas.

The Deep Water Problem—Rapid and Substantial Improvement—Galveston as a Popular Resort—The Beach—The Railroads.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

Galveston, Texas, May 7.—Very few people have an adequate idea of the importance expressed in the few words, "the principal city of Texas," while if we were to say the metropolis of England or the largest city in the German Empire, it would seem to be at the outset something remarkable, but when the reader studies the map, ascertains the immensity of area comprising the State, the magnificence and munificence of its crops, the variety of its resources and the characteristics of its leading cities, the "principal city" rises to the dignity of a metropolis, and a long look cannot tell its possibilities, although the dim vista in the future, when the State shall be thickly settled, yielding a revenue twenty times as large as at the present, the same proportionate increase may be looked for in population and business of its leading cities.

Galveston like New York City.

In a number of prominent features the city of Galveston is similar to New York City. It is situated on the east end of Galveston Island, which is much larger than Manhattan, being about 27 miles long with an average breadth of two and one-half miles. It lies northeast and southwest parallel with the main land, is separated from it about eighteen miles by West Bay, a shallow body of water, and is separated from the mainland by a narrow strip of land, which is shallow almost its entire area. Between the east end of the island and the mainland is a narrow strip of land, which is shallow almost its entire area. Between the east end of the island and the mainland is a narrow strip of land, which is shallow almost its entire area.

There are 431 square miles area in the four bays, but the harbor proper is confined to Galveston and Bolivar channels, with an area of three and one-half miles, and a depth of water of from ten to twenty-five feet. This harbor could easily accommodate 400 deep draft vessels, allowing abundant sea room for the largest ships, and the water is available in about 7,300 feet in length, but this would be more than doubled at a moderate expense.

Thus Galveston is the principal port of the immense State, and so admirably situated in this respect that no change can ever be effected in that regard. The great ending of September 1, 1883, was the most prosperous in its history; while the progressiveness was shown by the permanent improvements in building and commercial facilities. The volume of trade in general merchandise has increased 25 per cent over any former year, competent jetties averaging at \$344 per cent advance. The amount of cotton reaching the harbor has increased 25 per cent during the year, and from the fifth position in 1881 it has attained that of

the second in the United States. In direct foreign exports of cotton Galveston ranks third, behind New Orleans and New York. The total crop of the State of Texas shows an increase over the previous year of 63,448 bales, and of this increase Galveston has received 18,000 bales. The total receipts to September 1, 1883, were 863,104 bales, 430,344 more than the previous season. The receipts up to April 1, 1884, were 2,342,000 bales, 1,911,656 more than the previous season, but the receipts up to April 1, 1884, were 2,342,000 bales, 1,911,656 more than the previous season, but the receipts up to April 1, 1884, were 2,342,000 bales, 1,911,656 more than the previous season.

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WE ARE READY TO LOWER PRICES

Than the Eastern Wholesale Clothiers HAVE SOLD their Spring Stocks to the Retailers.

The Reason Why We Do It is Plain Enough!

The Wholesale Clothiers, to be prepared for Spring Trade, make up their stocks early, say November, December and January. Now, BROWNING, KING & CO., our New York firm, have been buying in February, March and April, and are buying now Clothing Fabrics 33 1-3 to 50 per cent off from prices paid by the Wholesale Clothiers earlier in the season. New Designs and the Choicest Styles.

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Are pouring in every day from our New-York factory, and we are marking them at such LOW FIGURES that it will not pay buyers to look at stocks of old goods at any price.

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